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ALLEGHANIA:

A GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL MEMOIR.

EXHIBITING THE STRENGTH OF THE UNION, AND THE
WEAKNESS OF SLAVERY, IN THE MOUNTAIN
DISTRICTS OF THE SOUTH.

BY JAMES W. TAYLOR.

SAINT PAUL:
PUBLISHED BY JAMES DAVENPORT.
1862.

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THIS MEMOIR

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO

GENERAL RANDOLPH B. MARCY, U.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "THE EXPLORATION OF THE RED RIVER OF
LOUISIANA," "THE PRAIRIE TRAVELLER," &c., &c.

AS AN EVIDENCE

OF THE GENERAL APPRECIATION OF THE VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATURAL
HISTORY OF THE WEST ABOVE NAMED ;

AS A SOUVENIR

OF GENERAL MARCY'S RESIDENCE IN SAINT PAUL, AND THE REGARD IN WHICH HE IS
HELD BY HIS FRIENDS IN MINNESOTA ;

AND AS AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

OF HIS CLEAR AND PROPHETIC VIEWS OF THE REBELLION NOW FLAGRANT,
AND THE DESIGNS OF ITS LEADERS, WHICH HE WAS
ACCUSTOMED TO EXPRESS LONG IN ADVANCE
OF THE EVENTS OF 1861.



PREFACE.

This pamphlet consists of papers communicated to the "Saint Paul Daily Press," during the month ending December 15, 1861.

As reprinted in the present form, the writer is aware that they are discursive—too much like a diary of current events. Considerable repetition, also, is unavoidable in a serial publication of this kind.

The tables have been arranged without the aid of the Census of 1860, still in course of compilation at Washington, and which will probably demonstrate that the slave population of the Southern Alleghany region has relatively diminished since 1850. The ratio of slave to free is certainly less, now than then, in West Virginia. The Superintendent of the Census would furnish a document, valuable politically and for military use, if he would anticipate the publication of this portion of his voluminous budget. The weakness of Slavery, in its war against the Union, will be found in two important facts; (1,) that within the immense district to which the designation of Alleghania is here applied, the slaves are so few and scattered as to suggest the expediency of emancipation to the loyal State Legislatures, with which the Government and Army of the United States must co-operate; while (2,) within those districts of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, where the Rebellion is obstinate, the number of slaves is so excessive, as to paralyze the military operations of the rebels against a

rapid and vigorous series of coast-wise attacks. Every insurgent State may thus have its Beaufort.

The West will, for the present, be content with relief to the loyal populations of the South, who have distinctly pronounced for the Union. And in what direction do events more decisively point, for the execution of this object, than over Cumberland Gap, to the Heart of the Alleghanies? The occupation of the Railroad from Memphis to Richmond would be the dismemberment, forerunning the speedy subjugation, of the Rebel Confederacy.

This *brochure* is submitted as a geographical and statistical study merely, without attempting to elaborate some important questions which it suggests. For instances, the Cotton question is closely related to the brief sketch of the Alleghanian Uplands of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama; and the political idea of Representation by Population instead of Capital, is of itself sufficient to work a Counter Revolution in those States; but the writer is not in a situation to discuss those questions as their importance demands.

Fortunately the "Cotton Kingdom," of Frederick Law Olmstead, is just published; and the closing paragraphs of President Lincoln's Message opens the discussion upon the Relations of Labor and Capital to the structure of Government, in a manner to excite popular interest, and to encourage the investigations of those who are competent to entertain and exhaust the subject.

It is hoped that the following notes, however imperfect in form and substance, will be admitted to justify the writer's confidence that the Nation holds, within the limits of the insurgent States, very important elements and instruments for a Counter Revolution of those States. The "Back Country," or Alleghany Districts of the States East of the Mississippi, the French and Creole population of Louisiana, and

the German or grazing counties of Western Texas, will pronounce for the Union whenever the Army and Navy of the United States shall afford the protection against insurrection and the guaranty of Republican institutions which the Constitution enjoins upon the General Government. In those localities and in the dispositions of the inhabitants, the Rebellion has no firm foundation. On the contrary, they are ripe and ready to follow the instructive precedent established in West Virginia. As in England, a tyrannical dynasty was once assumed to abdicate its authority, so the Constitution of the United States contains ample provision for its own vindication against the existing usurpation; and the policy of the administration, as illustrated at Wheeling, will promptly second the Military arm by an efficient recognition of legitimate action as States by the loyal masses of the South. Thus may it happen most auspiciously and at no distant date, that the patriotic masses of an outraged people will be the foremost agency in the suppression of the insurrection. Shall it not be first in order to give them the opportunity?

"First pure, then peaceable."—JAMES iii, 17.

"Not only does the Christian religion, but Nature herself, cry out against the state of slavery."—POPE LEO X.

"Heaven has allowed us to live long enough to witness the second regeneration of Russia. * * A new spirit animates us, a new era has commenced. One of our social conditions is on the eve of change. If we consider it in a past light, we may perhaps admit that it was necessary that it should have been allowed to be as it was, from the want of a better administrative organization, and of the concentration in the hands of a government of the means which have since given so great a development to the power of Russia. * * Let us not, however, suppose that the path traced by history is an avenue of roses without thorns. This would be sheer ignorance. When a new—a more moral and Christian state of things is about to be established, the obstacles that will have to be encountered must not be taken into consideration, except with the hope that the torrent of the new life will sweep them away."—M. PAULOFF, of Moscow, upon the *Emancipation of the Serfs*, 1858.

"For thou wert of the mountains: they proclaim
The everlasting creed of liberty.

That creed is written on the untrampled snow,

Thundered by torrents which no power can hold

Save that of God, when he sends forth his cold,

And breathed by winds that through the free heaven flow."

W. C. BRYANT—*Invocation of William Tell*.

ALLEGHANIA.

THE STRENGTH OF THE UNION AND THE WEAKNESS OF SLAVERY IN THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS OF THE SOUTH.

I.

PORT ROYAL AND CUMBERLAND GAP.

Already an American Army, through the entrance of Port Royal, is encamped upon the cotton fields of South Carolina : while an event equally memorable will be the occupation of the Heart of the Southern Alleghanies, through the Cumberland Gap, by the Union army of the Northwest.

The enemy's front, in the most central seat of the rebellion, is already menaced at Beaufort, and it is no less important, that the Mountain valleys shall be held and organized for an attack in the rear of the confederate conspirators. Let the flag of the republic wave victoriously at Knoxville in East Tennessee, and a Counter-Revolution will follow, restoring the Union and Constitution in the Alleghany Districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama—an area larger than all New England.

This region belongs to Freedom. In the language of the St. Paul Press of April 28 : " Freedom has always loved the air of moun-

tain. Slavery, like malaria, desolates the low alluvials of the globe. The sky piercing peaks of the continents are bulwarks against oppression : and from mountain valleys has often swept most fearful retribution to tyrants."

In May last the Press applied the designations of " Alleghania," " Switzerland of the South " &c., to 13 counties of North Carolina, 3 of South Carolina, 20 of Georgia, 15 of Alabama, and 26 counties of Tennessee, and claimed that the region thus defined was loyal—that slavery had no hold upon the people—that it should be free from the curse of bondage and that then was the golden opportunity (Manassas postponed it from July to November) to strike for Liberty and Union in all the Highlands of the South.

I accept, Mr. Editor, your invitation to exhibit proofs (still repeating your language in a May number of the Press) " that the Alleghany Districts of Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas can not only be separated from all co-operation with the Cotton

Districts of those States but can be made a base of operations, in connection with a Coast Blockade, for a powerful diversion of a hostile character."

II.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Humboldt and other writers upon climatology, assure us that an elevation of 267 feet above the level of the sea is equivalent, in general influence upon vegetation, to a degree of latitude Northward at the level of the ocean. The fact fully considered that the altitude of the Alleghanies will average 2,500 feet, we are prepared for the statement that it is a land of corn, and not of cotton. "It does not differ greatly," says an intelligent traveler,* "from the climate of Long Island, Southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The usual crops are the same, those of most consequence being corn, rye, oats and grass. Fruit is a more precarious crop from a greater liability to severe frosts after the swelling of the buds in the spring. Snow has fallen several inches in depth in April."

The apex of the Range is reached in the western counties of North Carolina, where the summits have an altitude greater than the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

There is no district in the world more beautiful—more fruitful in soil, medicinal springs and minerals—so abounding in the physical vigor of the people.

The Southern spurs of the Alleghanies constitute the well known Cherokee country—a purchase clamorously demanded by the whites and reluctantly yielded by the Indians. Bancroft, in the History of the United States, (vol. iv. p. 352) becomes fanciful in his description of the "vale of Keokee," now included in West Carolina. "This lovely region," he says, "was the delight

of the Cherokees: the side of the adjacent hills bore their habitations, and on the rich level ground beneath stood their fields of maize, all clambered over by the prolific bean. The mountain sides blushed with flowers in their season, and resounded with the melody of birds. The river now flowed in gentle meanders, now with arrowy swiftness, between banks where the strawberry mixed its crimson with the rich verdure, or beat against the hills that rose boldly in cones upon the border of the intervalle, and were the abutments of loftier mountains."

Hereafter we shall connect with the political statistics of the separate districts, some enumeration of the most striking features of natural scenery, without any expectation, of course, of imitating the florid historian.

The order of remark will be—1. Western Virginia; 2. Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee; 3. West Carolina (North and South); 4. Northwest Georgia; 5. Northeast Alabama.

III.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The newspapers inform us that the ordinance proposed by a Wheeling Convention for dividing the old Commonwealth of Virginia, and erecting a new State of the counties west of the Alleghany mountains, has been adopted by the voters by a majority of nearly, if not quite, one hundred to one, and a new Convention, the members of which have just been chosen will assemble at Wheeling on the 26th of November to ratify the action of the people. The new State will be called Kanawha, and will contain a population of two hundred and eighty-one thousand, including eight thousand slaves.

Elsewhere, than among the people directly interested, a different policy has been advocated. It has been urged that the treason of Letcher and the Richmond cabal is an abdication of legitimate authority—that under Article VI clause 3 of the Constitu-

*Frederick Law Olmstead in his "Journey in the Back Country."

tion * neither Congress or the President can recognize State officers as having any legal existence, who refuse to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or who violate its terms : and that if the people of Western Virginia, by appropriate demonstrations, step forward and qualify under the Constitution of the United States, there exists a legal organization of the State of Virginia, and the Federal Government must respond to a requisition to protect the State "against domestic violence"—against the insurrection of the Eastern district.

The Senate of the United States, by the admission of Carlisle and Willey as Virginia Senators, have already assumed the foregoing situation to exist ; and it is to be hoped that the Wheeling Convention will yet express a preference for an authority to be extended to the Atlantic seaboard by the concurrent agencies of ballots and bullets. It is probable, however, that their favorite measure of a new State of "Kanawha" will be presented to Congress, and, pending the question of admission, further discussion of its merits will occur, and may be materially influenced by the events of the southern and Alleghany campaigns.

We repeat a table of the counties included in the proposed State of Kanawha, adding, on newspaper authority, a column of the present population (1860), and two columns compiled from the census returns of 1850, which exhibit the proportions ten years ago of Free and Slave Population. In all probability the number of slaves is less now, but until the publication of the census of 1860 it cannot be stated with more

accuracy. We shall have frequent occasion to produce this ratio of Freemen and Slaves, and the present explanation should be borne in mind. It is vital to the argument proposed, that the numerical weakness of slavery shall be exhibited and the Census of 1850 is sufficient authority for the purpose. We proceed with the Table, obtained as above of the Counties and Population of "Kanawha."

Counties.	1860		1850	
	Population.	Free	Slave.	
Logan,	4,938	3,533	87	
Wyoming,	2,865	1,583	61	
Raleigh,	3,367	1,729	23	
Fayette,	5,997	3,780	156	
Nicholas,	4,626	3,889	73	
Webster*,	1,555	.....	.....
Randolph,	4,990	5,003	201	
Tucker*,	1,428	.....	.....
Preston,	13,312	11,562	87	
Monongalia,	13,043	12,092	176	
Marion,	12,721	10,439	94	
Taylor,	7,463	5,130	168	
Jackson,	8,306	6,480	53	
Roanoke,	8,043	5,812	2510	
Calhoun,	2,502	.....	.....
Wirt,	3,751	3,319	32	
Gilmer,	3,759	3,403	72	
Ritchie,	6,847	3,886	16	
Ohio,	22,422	17,612	164	
Brooke,	5,494	4,923	31	
Barbour,	8,959	8,670	113	
Upshur*,	7,292	.....	.....
Harrison,	13,790	11,213	438	
Lewis,	7,999	9,620	363	
Braxton,	4,992	4,123	89	
Clay,*,	1,787	.....	.....
Kanawha,	14,575	12,001	3140	
Boone,	4,840	3,054	133	
Wayne,	6,747	4,564	139	
Cabell,	8,020	5,902	359	
Putnam,	6,301	4,693	632	
Mason,	9,155	6,841	647	
Wood,	11,046	9,008	373	
Pleasants,	2,945	.....	.....
Tyler,	6,517	5,436	38	
Doddridge,	5,203	2,713	31	
Wetzel,	9,703	4,261	17	
Marshall,	13,001	10,050	49	
Hancock,	4,455	4,040	3	

Total pop.....234,796.....210,554.....10820
 * The six counties marked with an asterisk were created between 1850 and 1860.

* It reads as follows :

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, [of the United States] and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the several States shall be bound by an oath or affirmation TO SUPPORT THIS CONSTITUTION; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The area of these 39 counties is about one fourth of the surface of Virginia, or 15,335 square miles. This is 4,211 square miles larger than the State of Maryland.

There is a District of equal extent, which is often called Middle Virginia or

the Valley of the Shenandoah. It extends east of the main Alleghany Range to the Blue Ridge. On its northern border are Romney, Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry; while in the southern counties are the famous Natural Bridge and the Sweet, White, Red and Blue Sulphur Springs. The whole is an Alleghany District, but less free from the infection of slavery than the counties above enumerated, whose water's flow into the Ohio. Still Central Virginia is broadly distinguishable, in this respect, from the Atlantic counties, where the fanaticism of slavery has always been most insane. I have little doubt, with the first decisive success of the Union army upon the Potomac or Chesapeake, that the Valley of the Shenandoah will be ranged side by side with the adjacent community of Kanawha. The ground of this confidence exists in the preponderance of Freemen over slaves, as apparent from the following census returns of 1850 :

COUNTIES AND POPULATION OF SHENANDOAH.

	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Slave.</i>
Hardy,.....	7,927	1,260
Hampshire,.....	12,379	1,432
Morgan,.....	3,431	123
Jefferson,.....	10,476	4,341
Berkeley,.....	9,566	1,956
Clarke,.....	3,614	3,614
Frederick,.....	12,769	2,294
Shenandoah,.....	12,565	911
Warren,.....	4,493	1,748
Page,.....	6,332	957
Rockingham,.....	17,496	2,331
Pendleton,.....	5,443	322
Augusta,.....	18,933	5,053
Highland,.....	3,837	364
Pocahontas,.....	3,303	267
Greenbrier,.....	8,519	1,317
Bath,.....	2,463	947
Alleghany,.....	2,763	694
Rockbridge,.....	11,484	4,197
Botetourt,.....	10,746	3,736
Roanoke,.....	5,812	2,510
Montgomery,.....	6,822	1,471
Craig, (new county,).....		
Giles,.....	5,853	657
Monroe,.....	9,062	1,061
Mercer,.....	4,018	177
Total,.....	200,262	44,742

But there yet remains for our consideration a remote region of Virginia,—its south-

western angle—reaching into the Cumberland range of mountains between Tennessee and Kentucky, and which far more distinctly than in the case of the Shenandoah counties, we are disposed to group with Kanawha. Pike-ton, in East Kentucky—the scene of Nelson's late victory—immediately adjoins this District. How stand its Slavery statistics, for, as we proceed with this investigation, these will be found the invariable touchstone of loyalty to the Union. When the baneful shadow grows light—when the ratio of bond and free is reduced to less than a fourth—sympathy and co-operation with rebellion disappear.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA — COUNTIES AND POPULATION IN 1850.

	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Slave.</i>
Carroll,.....	5,726	154
Floyd,.....	6,001	443
McDowell, (new county)		
Buchanan, do		
Tazewell,.....	4,310	95
Wythe,.....	9,618	2185
Smyth,.....	6,898	1064
Grayson,.....	6,142	499
Washington,.....	12,369	2131
Russell,.....	10,866	982
Scott,.....	9,322	473
Wise, (new county)		
Lee,.....	9,440	787
Total,.....	76,892	8,693

Here the proportion of freemen is nearly 10 to 1, a circumstance decisive of the attitude of the people in the great contest now impending. Why should the Wheeling leaders exclude these Southwestern counties? Rather let them reconsider their purpose of isolation, and try conclusions with the Richmond traitors on the broad arena of the State. The foregoing review exhibits the feeble tenure of slavery, and consequently of the rebellion, upon the larger portion of Virginia, including its coal, salt, and valuable minerals; and it will need but a slight degree of patience to restore the Old Dominion, without dismemberment, to its constitutional attitude within the Federal Union. Let the whole question be considered, from no partial or local view, and with due defer-

ence to the policy of the National Administration for the suppression of the insurrection. We will not doubt that prudent and patriotic counsels will prevail at Wheeling on the 26th of November.

—The above was in manuscript when the telegrams of the PRESS (November 20th) suggest a new solution—that “Congress will probably be called on to change the territorial boundaries of Delaware so as to give this little State all the land east of Chesapeake Bay, and to change the boundaries of Maryland so as to give her all the Eastern counties of Virginia, and to leave to the State of Virginia, as organized by the Convention at Wheeling, the territory between the Blue Ridge and the Ohio.”

This proposition, it will be seen, avoids the constitutional difficulty of a new State of Kanawha. The theory is retained—an impregnable theory—that the State of Virginia is represented by the loyal body at Wheeling, not by Richmond traitors; and the above programme is in strict accordance with Article IV, Sec. 3 of the Constitution, of the United States, which is as follows:

“New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.”

It is unlikely that the Legislatures of Virginia, (convened at Wheeling,) Delaware or Maryland, would withhold assent to the foregoing revision of the map.

We read occasionally of a new map of Europe, in the interest of dynasties. May we not expect on behalf of the Union men of the South a revision of Southern limits and boundaries? As we proceed through Alleghania, new combinations of political and physical geography will be forced upon our attention.

IV.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The scenery of the Alleghanies, where traversed by rail, is familiar—the admiration of every traveller on the trains of the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, and not without commemoration by artists.

The valley of the Grand Kanawha is frequently named for its immeasurable wealth of salt and coal and iron. The grandeur of its mountain scenery has never been appreciated as it deserves.

And everywhere among the hills of Western Virginia are Fountains of Health—mineral springs—summoning the invalid by a stronger motive than the Love of the Beautiful. Suffer an enumeration, in the least possible compass, of these and other natural wonders of Southwest Virginia.

The White Sulphur Spring is on Howard's Creek, in Greenbrier county, directly on the edge of the Great Western Valley, and near the base of the Alleghany mountains. It is the heart of the celebrated group of Western Virginia Springs, with the Hot Spring 38 miles distant on the north; the Sweet Spring 17 miles to the eastward; the Salt and Red Springs, 24 and 41 miles respectively, on the South; and the Blue Spring 22 miles away on the West. Appleton's Hand-Book of American Travel presents some interesting particulars of each locality. The White Sulphur bubbling in the lowest part of a charming valley, is at an elevation of 2000 feet above tide water, temperature 62° Fahrenheit, and yielding at all season 30 gallons per minute. The Red Sulphur, in Monroe county, is “in a verdant glen, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. The south end of this enchanting vale,” our authority proceeds, “which is the widest portion of it, is about two hundred feet in width. Its course is nearly north for about one hundred and fifty

yards, when it begins gradually to contract, and changes its direction to the northwest and west until it terminates in a narrow point. This beautifully secluded Tempe is the chosen site of the village." The Sweet Springs, also in Monroe county, were discovered as early as 1764, and the waters were analyzed by Bishop Madison, President of William and Mary College in 1774. They also lie in a lovely valley, five miles in length, and between a mile and half a mile broad. Fully a dozen more Spas, noted for their medicinal force, are scattered over Western Virginia, always accompanied with a bracing atmosphere and beautiful scenery.

The Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county became familiar in our childhood—a "household word" like Niagara.

Caverns abound. Weir's Cave in Augusta county is scarcely inferior in its mysterious grandeur to the Kentucky Mammoth. Look up the details of description in Appleton or Lippencott's Gazetteer. Ditto of "Madison's Cave," "The Blooming Cave," "The Hawk's Nest," "The Ice Mountain," &c., &c.

We proceed with our statistics. To the Landscape of Virginia West—*Au revoir*.

V.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

The Second Minnesota Regiment is on duty for the protection of Louisville and an advance on Nashville; and we hope to hear that the First Minnesota will soon be under orders to join the division of Gen Buell—perhaps to follow the retreating rebel army under Zollicoffer through Cumberland Gap to the relief of East Tennessee. Kentucky is also the destination of the Third Minnesota Regiment. May we not therefore anticipate that three thousand Minnesotians will find active service in the series of operations for the occupation of the Great Southwest-

Railway from Richmond to Memphis?

Meanwhile, Eastern Kentucky—the counties along the western base of the Cumberland Mountains—has nobly responded to the cause of the Union. The late success of Nelson at Piketon—although greatly exaggerated by the first statement—has expelled the enemy and secures the left wing of Buell in Rockcastle and Laurel counties. By our latest accounts, Nelson's command will speedily join the left wing of Buell, with its headquarters near Danville—so implicit is the confidence in the voluntary Union organizations of the Eastern or Mountain counties. They constitute the only extensive district of the State, which can henceforth dispense with the presence and aid of the Northwestern troops. In the battle at Piketon, the Kentucky volunteers under Colonels Marshall, Metcalfe, Apperson and Grigsby, were most exposed. These gallant mountaineers were hastily recruited during Gen. Nelson's march from Cyntiara, through Owingsville, Olympian Springs, West Liberty and Prestonburgh, to Piketon. They represent a population which, from the first outbreak, have been on fire with loyal zeal—repudiating all sympathy with this War of Slavery against the Union.

Our favorite test—it might properly be termed the Slaveometer—would indicate such a state of things. For example, from the census of 1850, we have the following division of the population in two tiers of counties, constituting the Eastern Highlands of Kentucky :

Counties.	Free.	Slaves.
Letcher,.....	2,440.....	62
Floyd,.....	5,503.....	149
Harlan,.....	4,108.....	123
Whitley,.....	7,222.....	201
Knox,.....	6,238.....	612
Perry,.....	2,972.....	117
Clay,.....	4,734.....	515
Breathitt,.....	3,603.....	170
Morgan,.....	7,395.....	187
Johnson,.....	3,843.....	30
Lawrence,.....	6,142.....	137
Carter,.....	5,960.....	237

—In contrast to this exhibit of Eastern Kentucky—a portion of the great central

district of mountain slopes and valleys, which it is the object of this publication to illustrate--turn for a moment to the region of Southern Kentucky which is the rebel centre. Bowling Green is Buckner's Headquarters, and at Russellville, in an adjoining county of Logan, almost simultaneously with the exploit of Nelson, Marshall and Metcalfe, on the sources of the Big Sandy, a conclave of Kentucky traitors were enacting the farce of a paper transfer of their native State to the Southern League of Treason. Is it by accident only that the scene of their conspiracy is the largest slaveholding district of Kentucky? By no means. Where the cause of the Rebellion most palpably exists, there will the fruits of treason be manifested. In Logan county, of which Russellville is the seat, the proportion of free and slave in 1850, was 10,750 to 5,467--in Todd, next south, 7,361 to 4,810.

Space will not allow any detail of operations on the line from Louisville to Nashville.* Our concern is with Buell's left wing under Gen. Thomas on the route from Cincinnati to Cumberland Gap. Shall it advance? We hear with exultation that Secretary Chase in a recent interview with Eastern capitalists, disclaimed on behalf of the Government and General McClellan any purpose to send the army into winter quarters, and he remarked with much significance, that "a glance at the map will perhaps

astonish those who have never reflected, *how short is the distance from East Tennessee to Port Royal Harbor, and may suggest a possibility of cutting a great rebellion into two small pieces.*"*

Why shall not this be the key to the Winter campaign of the West? "Protect Louisville!" of course, as we have protected Washington; but suffer no premature movement in other directions to divert us from our great duty to the loyal population of East Tennessee. "To Cumberland Gap!" is a cry which would arouse the Northwest as with the blast of a trumpet.

In advance of the Army of the Union, let us take our stand in this great natural highway--the South Pass of the Allegheny Range--and thence survey the land of thousands whose most earnest aspiration is for the victorious advent of the Stars and Stripes upon the summits of the Cumberland.†

VI.

EAST TENNESSEE.

"Where is Cumberland Gap?" The most explicit answer I have found to the inquiry now so often repeated, is a paragraph from the *Louisville Democrat*:

"Cumberland Gap is situated about ten miles from Cumberland Ford, in Tennessee, and has been celebrated for a century as a great depression in the mountain ridge which traverses the continent from New Hampshire to North Alabama. Through this gap, very similar in appearance and characteristics to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, formerly the emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina passed, on their way to the virgin wilds of the

* The reader, having access to a map of Kentucky, may be interested to trace the localities named in the following paragraph from the Louisville correspondence of the *Cincinnati Commercial*:

"Examine the line of the Union army in Kentucky, and notice the main body is encamped at Bacon Creek, waiting the results of movements on the left wing, and anxious to move forward. The right wing has its extreme at Morgantown, in Butler county, and is in force at Woodberry. Immediately on the left McCook, is General Ward's brigade, the advance of which is at Griersonburg. The left wing, under General Thomas, having the incumbence, Zollicoffer, has assumed its position at Middlesboro, with its extreme as far South as Monticello. Thus a complete line of outposts is established, each post occupied by an army of itself."

* To the same effect is the language of the *Richmond Dispatch*, of Nov. 14. It says, "If East Tennessee is lost, the empire of the South is cut in twain, and we become a fragmentary organization, fighting in scattered and segregated localities for a cause which can no longer boast the important attribute of geographical unity."

† As we leave Kentucky, the tramp of the Union legions is greeted by a song of Mother Country, from WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER, the pioneer poet of the West. It is transferred to the Appendix, No. 1.

West. For half a century thousands upon thousands poured through this natural gateway into the Mississippi Valley from the Atlantic slopes. Boone, Kenton, and other pioneer *confreers*, first entered the land of 'cane and turkey' over this pre-Adamite turnpike. It really forms to this hour the best, and, in fact, the only, practicable road for the transportation of troops and heavy munitions of war from Kentucky into East Tennessee."

It has been suggested that there are other practicable passes of the Cumberland Mountains—"Pound Gap," leading from the vicinity of Piketon, in Eastern Kentucky, into the southwestern triangle of Virginia, and "Wheeler's Gap," some thirty-five miles westward of the Cumberland Gap. It is doubtful whether they are available for army transportation.

The Cumberland Hills are the most westerly of the Appalachian chain, constituting the western limit of East Tennessee, while the Alleghanies proper, on some maps of Tennessee called the Kittatinny Mountains, are the boundary of North Carolina. An equal area of the latter State intervenes before reaching the eastern chain of the Alleghanies, which is an extension of the Blue Ridge of Virginia, and will be subsequently described. Our immediate narrative relates to the counties and population of Tennessee, between the Cumberland and the central Alleghany chains.

The following table from the census of 1850, presents the Slave and Cotton statistics of this District, in their relation to the Free Population :

Counties.	Free.	Slave.	Cotton—400 lb.bales
Johnson,....	3,485..	206....	0
Carter,.....	5,911..	353....	0
Washington,.,	12,671..	930....	0
Sullivan,....	10,603..	1,004....	153
Hancock,....	5,447..	202....	2
Hawkins,....	11,567..	1,690....	0
Greene,.....	16,526..	1,093....	0
Cocke,.....	7,501..	719....	3
Sevier,.....	6,450..	403....	0
Jefferson,...	11,458..	1,628....	0
Granger,....	11,170..	1,035....	1
Knox,.....	16,385..	2,193....	0
Union, (new country,.,			
Claiborne,...	8,610..	660....	0
Anderson....	6,391..	506....	0
Campbell,....	5,651..	818....	1

Counties.	Free.	Slave.	Cotton—400 lb.bales
Scott,.....	1,868..	37....	0
Morgan,....	3,301..	101....	0
Cumberland, (new county)....			
Roane,.....	10,525..	1,544....	121
Blount,.....	11,213..	1,084....	6
Monroe,....	10,623..	1,188....	0
McMinn,....	12,286..	1,568....	2,821
Polk,.....	5,884..	400....	29
Bradley,....	11,478..	744....	1,600
Meigs,.....	4,480..	395....	2
Hamilton,...	9,216..	672....	0
Rhea,.....	3,951..	436....	0
Bledsoe,....	5,036..	827....	0
Sequatche, (new county,)....			
Van Buren,.,	2,481..	175....	2
Grundy,....	2,522..	236....	24
Marion,....	5,718..	551....	24,413
Franklin,....	10,085..	3,623....	637
Lincoln,....	17,802..	5,621....	2,576

The geographical order of the foregoing list of counties is from the extreme north-east—Johnson—southwest to Lincoln on the Alabama line. I have included a tier of counties on the west, which embrace the summits and western slopes of the Cumberland Hills, regarding their physical and political features as more identified with East than Middle Tennessee. Such are Lincoln, Franklin, Grundy, Van Buren, Camberland, Morgan and Scott counties.

I estimate the area of this District as about 17,175 square miles, an extent of territory exceeding the aggregate of the following States :

Massachusetts,.....	7,800 square miles.
Connecticut,.....	4,674 "
Rhode Island,.....	1,306 "

13,780

The country reverberates with the proofs of the loyalty and devotion of East Tennessee. Simultaneously with the achievements at Port Royal, and by Nelson's detachment in East Kentucky (and also, alas! with the retreat of Thomas from the scene of Zollicoffer's repulse before Cumberland Gap,) we bear of another rising for the cause of the Union in the home of Andrew Johnson. The railroad bridges over the Hiawasse river, at Charleston, and over Lick Creek, both in the county of McMinn, and over the Holston River in Jefferson county—points below and above Knoxville—are re-

ported to be destroyed, cutting off travel upon the lines of the East Tennessee and Georgia, and Tennessee and Virginia rail roads at three vital points; while from Northwest Georgia we hear that the great central road of that State is severed by the demolition of a bridge fifteen miles east of Chattanooga, thus interrupting approach from the direction of Georgia and the Carolinas. Allowing one half of these statements for exaggeration, full enough appears to justify our worst apprehensions for the Union men of the Tennessee Highlands, if the nation fails to concentrate an irresistible column for their efficient support.

Recent information at Cincinnati (asserted by the *Commercial* newspaper of Nov. 22 to be received through "channels worthy the most absolute confidences") confirms "the destruction of three important railroad bridges in Tennessee and two in Georgia," and adds that "there are camps of Union men in Tennessee, twelve hundred in one and seven hundred in another, each man with his rifle and a pound of powder, and a corresponding quantity of balls, and regarding his powder as *far more precious than gold*." On the same authority, we learn that at the late Confederate Presidential election no one dared to open the polls in many counties: in Roane county, where two thousand votes are usually given, less than three hundred and fifty were polled; in Horace Maynard's Congressional District, with its 8 000 Union majority on the Ordinance of Secession, all except a few hundred refused to vote; while in Knox county, of which Knoxville is the seat, where the Union men had three thousand two hundred votes, a Submissionist candidate received but eighty votes. The Cincinnati journal adds, among other encouraging statements—"There is undoubtedly a powerful reaction in North Carolina against the Disunionists. It would not be surprising to hear at any time of a most determined Union movement in that quarter.

*The Union men of North Carolina and north Alabama are in communication with those of East Tennessee.**

Let the patient West make its final appeal to the Government at Washington and the politicians and journals of the East, "For the sake of God and Liberty, find or make a way to the rescue of East Tennessee. How evident that Military Strategy combines with Patriotism, with Humanity, with Justice, to point our flag and arms to Cumberland Gap! Let us see no retreat—no inactivity—no earthworks—no winter quarters on the Left Wing of the Great Army of the Centre! Hold Buckner at Bowling Green—even postpone for a brief season the retribution of Memphis—but Forward—FORWARD TO CUMBERLAND GAP!"

Otherwise, too soon, the words of him who sang of *Paradise Lost*, may have a melancholy interest in their application to the martyrs of our Alleghany Piedmont:

"Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints,
whose bodies
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold;
Even them who kept thy truth so pure of old
When all our fathers worshipped stocks and
stones
Forget not: in thy book record their groans."

VII.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF EAST TENNESSEE.

With an agreeable and healthy climate, exempt alike from the winter severities of the North, and the sultry heats of the South, a great degree of animal vigor is experienced in East Tennessee. Stock-raising is most

*To the same effect with these statements are the admissions in a late number of the *Richmond Dispatch*. Describing a skirmish with the Union men, encamped in Carter county, it says:

"The Lincolnites were some three hundred strong, and constituted the advance of a body of eight hundred in Elizabethtown, the mountain stronghold of the traitors. We may state here that these men (as has since been ascertained from prisoners) expected a reinforcement of five hundred men from Watauga county, N. C., a disaffected region adjoining Johnson county, Tennessee."

profitable, although there is a great range of agriculture, including tobacco, cotton, corn, hemp, buckwheat, rye, oats, barley, in short the entire growth of the Temperate Zone. This scale of production results from the concurrent cultivation of the river alluvials, and the slopes and plateaux of the adjacent mountains.

Captain Howard Stansbury, U. S. A., is accustomed to remark, that, when once stationed at Knoxville, he never ceased to admire the stalwart forms of the people inhabiting the Cumberland Hills. No finer *material* for grenadiers can be found on this continent.

An immense wealth will yet be accumulated from the mineral resources of East Tennessee. The coal mines of Marion county, near the adjoining angles of Alabama and Georgia, constitute the most Southern cape of the immense bituminous deposit of the Mississippi Valley; while in the county of Polk are copper mines, which are so situated as to be worked in three States, Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina. At these mines, a large Cornish population are employed by a Company of London and Boston capitalists. In Roane county and many other localities, a superior quality of iron is found. Gold, too, has been detected, and silver, lead, zinc, manganese, magnetic-iron ore, gypsum of superior quality, a great variety of beautiful marbles, slate, nitre, burrstones and limestone, are enumerated in Appleton.* Salt and mineral springs, the latter of very valuable character, abound.

The upper waters of the Tennessee, and all that portion of the river in the Eastern and middle portions of the State, are extremely beautiful; varied as the landscape is, by wild mountain scenes and fertile pastoral lands. In the neighborhood of Chattanooga, where the Look-out Mountain lifts its bold crest, the scenery is especially attract-

ive. It would be difficult to find a more charming picture than that from the summit of the Look-out Mountain, over the smiling valley of the Tennessee, and the capricious windings of the river.

While Knoxville is the seat of political combinations in East Tennessee, Chattanooga, near the Georgia line, is the railway and commercial centre, being the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga route from Nashville, and situated also upon the Georgia routes reaching to Knoxville, and thence through Virginia, and upon the great line from Charleston, S. C., to the Mississippi at Memphis. The Tennessee River is navigable two-thirds of the year, and all times for small boats, from the Ohio to Chattanooga.

The Cumberland mountains are full of subterranean scenery—numerous and remarkable caverns. Upon the Enchanted Rock, in one of these localities, are seen some singular impressions of the feet of men and animals: while, every where, the tumuli of a primeval and vanished race meet the traveler.

VIII.

THE ALLEGHANY SECTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Carolina Piedmont of the Alleghanies is mostly within the North State. The following counties, from their relation to East Tennessee, the diminished proportion of slaves, and the physical conditions of soil and climate, would unquestionably organize a Counter Revolution for the restoration of the Union, upon the passage of the Cumberland Gap by an American army:

Counties.	Free.	Slave.	Cotton, 450 lb. bales.
Wilkes.....	10,733.....	1,142.....	1
Ashe.....	8,096.....	595.....	0
Watanga....	3,242.....	129.....	0
Caldwell....	5,095.....	1,203.....	42
Alexander... 4,653.....	543.....		0
Rutherford..	10,425.....	2,905.....	183
Polk.....	(new county.)		
McDowell...	4,771.....	1,262.....	1
Burke.....	5,477.....	2,132.....	3
Yancey.....	7,809.....	316.....	0
Madison.....	(new county.)		

* Handbook of American Travel, p. 314.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Fres</i>	<i>Slave.</i>	<i>Cotton.</i> 400 lb. bales
Buncombe...	11,601	1,717	0
Henderson ..	5,892	924	0
Haywood....	6,641	418	0
Macon	5,734	549	0
Cherokee....	6,493	337	0
Jackson.....	(new county,)		

The seventeen counties of North Carolina, above enumerated, contain 11,700 square miles,—a larger area than either of the following States :

New Hampshire....	9,280 square miles.
Vermont.....	10,212 " "
New Jersey.....	8,320 " "

"The mountain district of North Carolina," to repeat the language of a hand-book of summer travel, "when it comes to be better known, will place the State in public estimation among the most strikingly picturesque portions of the Union. Two great ridges of the Alleghanies traverse this grand region, some of their peaks rising to the noblest heights, and one of them reaching a greater altitude than any summit east of the Rocky Mountains. Wild brooks innumerable and of the richest beauty, waterfalls of wonderful delight and valleys lovely enough for loveliest dreams, are seen in this yet almost unknown land." Unless this general description is greatly exaggerated, it warrants some more specific detail. Let us review our geographical authorities for this purpose.

Here is the crest of the Alleghanies—an elevation no where reached east of the Rocky Mountains. It is only within a few years that this distinction has been transferred from New Hampshire to North Carolina. By barometrical observations, the highest peaks of the entire chain have been found near the head-waters of the Oconaluftee, and Little Pigeon rivers on the line between the States of North Carolina and Tennessee. There are twelve peaks higher than Mount Washington, of the White Mountains, long considered the highest point east of the Mississippi,—

6,734 ; Mount Buckley 6,755 ; Clingman's Peak, 6,941. These are late measurements, of Professor J. Le Conte of Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. Buckley a New York botanist. Previously, Black Mountain, twenty miles northwest of Asheville, and rising to the height of 6,476 feet, bore the crown Excelsior.

As late as 1859, however, an unapproachable rival was discovered—"Old Balsam," in the vernacular of the adjacent valleys. Balsam Mountain, in the same locality as those last named, is stated on the authority of a barometrical measurement of Professor W. D. Jones of Tennessee, to be ten thousand and three hundred feet above the sea. The mountain is one of a very lofty range, and the gap between it and the next peak is crossed by a turnpike road. The distance to the top from this road, by a winding and easy ascent, is about four miles, and its elevation above the road, four thousand feet. A very rank growth of weeds and grass covers the ground on nearly all parts of the mountain to the top, which is used as a range for cattle, horses and hogs, and would be very profitably employed in this way, but for the havoc committed on young cattle, and especially on swine and sheep, by bears, wolves and panthers.

These particulars are obtained from "A Journey in the Back Country," by Frederick Law Olmstead. That interesting writer thus proceeds with his narrative of an excursion to the summit of Balsam Mountain: "The mountain, to within less than a mile from the top, is entirely shaded by a forest of large trees, the chestnut predominating. The only change found as you ascend, is in their height; the trunks continually becoming shorter and sturdier. At perhaps half a mile from the summit, the trees appear gradually more scattered; at length there is a nearly bald zone, covered however, with grass and weeds waist high. Above this, at a quarter of a mile from the top, begins a forest of

balsam firs (popularly called "balsams.") In the interval, between the two forests, the ascent was steep and fatiguing—the rarity of the atmosphere, perhaps, producing a rush of blood to the head. This sensation was relieved on entering the balsam forest. The balsams are thirty or forty feet high, and have been cut away, at the comparatively level surface of several yards in extent, which is the highest point of elevation.

* * * * The peculiarity of this mountain top, distinguishing it from others of equal height, is its moderate temperature, and consequent abundant vegetation. The air was soft and agreeable, (a July day). The ground, a dark, rich soil, with rocks protruding and shaly stones, bore luxuriant coarse herbage. Beside the thick growth of firs, I noticed black birch, chestnut, mountain-ash, wild currant, whortleberry, honeysuckle, and a variety of cherry, all growing on the highest point. The air was damp, evidently its usual condition. All the dead and broken down trees and the rocks were covered thickly with mosses and lichens, which were charged with water like a soaked sponge. * * The general character of the scenery is less grand than that of the White Mountains, but it has impressive sublimity and repose. All the mountains are covered with trees, which, with the luxuriant herbage beneath them, secures softness of outline. Brooks of clear water are frequent. The mountain sides are often very steep, but actual precipices or even large ledges or masses of rock are not seen. These mountains would therefore be more pleasant to ramble over than the White Mountains, and will probably, when Railroads are completed in their neighborhood, be much resorted to for pleasure. At present there is no public conveyance to any point within thirty-five miles of the base of Balsam Mountain."

Ex uno disce omnes. This description will convey a sufficient impression of the

surface and flora of the region in question—dispensing with further word-painting Appleton's Hand Book may be consulted for the charms and wonders of the "Pilot Mountain" in Burke county—of passes and closes among the giant hills, and of such bold cliffs or peaks as "The Hawks Bill," "The Table Rock" and "Ginger Cake Rock."

The "French Broad River" will justify special mention. Its wild mountain course from Ashville to the Tennessee line, is a constant succession of admirable scenes. "It is a rapid stream," quoting from Appleton, "and in all its course lies deep down in mountain gorges—now foaming over its rocky pathway, and now sleeping, sullen and dark, at the base of huge precipitous cliffs. A fine highway follows the banks and often trespasses upon its waters, as it is crowded by the jealous overhanging cliffs. Near the Tennessee boundary and close by the Warm Springs, this road lies in the shadow of the bold mountain precipices known as the Painted Rocks and the Chimneys. The Painted Rocks have a perpendicular elevation of between 200 and 300 feet. Their name comes from the Indian pictures yet to be seen upon them. The Chimneys are lofty cliffs, broken at their summits into detached piles of rocks, bearing much the likeness of colossal chimneys."

IX.

COWPENS AND KING'S MOUNTAIN.

"And what of South Carolina"? I may be asked. Turn to a common school atlas, and there, close upon the Northwest border of South Carolina, among the Southern spurs of the Blue Ridge, we read the names, "Cowpens," "King's Mountain," and their inspiration turns the scale against the slavery statistics of the surrounding counties. Those revolutionary battle-fields shall be the sub-

stitute for the "ten righteous men" whom Lot vainly sought in the doomed cities of the plain. Why may not a Provisional Legislature of Carolina (merging the rebellious "South" in the more loyal "North" State) yet assemble on "King's Mountain" under theegis of the old Flag of Sumter and Marion?

The battle-field of the Cowpens (January 17, 1781) is on the hill-range in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, called the Thickety Mountain. In the olden time the cattle were suffered to graze upon the scene of the contest—hence the name. It was a brave fight, that of the Cowpens, resulting in the defeat and retreat of the British under Tarleton, with a loss of 10 officers and 90 privates killed, and 23 officers and 500 privates taken prisoners. The American loss was about 70, of whom only 12 were killed.

A day's journey eastward is King's Mountain battle-field, in York county, only a mile and a half south of the North Carolina line. The King's Mountain range extends about sixteen miles southward, sending out lateral spurs in various directions. The scene of the memorable battle fought in this strange place is just below the summit of the hill. A simple monument to the memory of Ferguson and others marks the spot and on the right there is a large tulip tree, upon which it is said ten Tories were hanged. The patriot forces here engaged were hastily recruited from the Alleghany districts of Virginia and North Carolina—their march upon the Tory Ferguson's position, having followed and forded the Catawba river of North Carolina. *

I give precedence to these historical associations of the Hill-Region of South Carolina. Otherwise, many paragraphs might

be pleasantly occupied with the natural scenery. Pickens county boasts its "Table Rock," (Niagara by no means had a monopoly in this designation), 4,300 feet above the sea, with a long extent on one side of perpendicular cliffs 1,000 feet in height, and diversified by the Fall of Slicking. In Pickens also are the beautiful vales of Keokee and Jocassee, beloved of the vanished Cherokee and preserving the Indian names of their streams. Crowder's Knob, the highest peak of King's Mountain, is about 3,000 feet above the sea: while the Mountain Gap near the Cherokee Ford, the Great Falls of the Catawba, Rocky Mount, the scene of another partisan struggle, and the Hanging Rock, where Sumter fought a desperate guerilla, are other interesting scenes and localities of Alleghanian Carolina.

An area of South Carolina as large as Connecticut, 4,674 square miles, is represented in the following statement:

Counties.	Free.	Slave.	Cotton, 400 lb. bales.
Spartanburg.....	18,311.....	8,039.....	6,671
Greenville.....	13,370.....	6,691.....	2,452
Anderson.....	13,867.....	7,514.....	6,670
Pickens.....	13,105.....	3,679.....	1,357

I admit that this exhibit is less favorable to the ascendancy of Union sentiment than the minimums of slave population and cotton production which have hitherto followed our excursions through Alleghania, but the large proportion of free inhabitants, compared with the census returns near the Atlantic coast, is still a hopeful indication. Of itself, however, it is not claimed to be decisive of future political results.

But let the Union men of North Carolina be once reached from the West, and the up-rising sure to follow in all the valleys of the Blue Ridge—fully one-third of the State—will carry the patriotic contagion to the old homes of the Cherokee in the Uplands of South Carolina. "Cowpens" and "King's Mountain" (the *Mont Real* of the Catawba valley,) must be redeemed.

* The contemporary account of the Battle of King's Mountain is so suggestive in respect to the details of an Alleghany campaign in the rear of the Cotton Districts of the rebel States, that it is transferred to the Appendix, (No. 2,) for reference.

There is ample ground for the belief that the people of North Carolina are loyal at heart. In the Union camps of East Tennessee, there are numerous volunteers from Watauga and other adjacent counties over the border—at the only popular election suffered to be held upon the question of Union and Secession, the Union majority was as two to one; and even after the storm of Sumter, the vote in the Convention of North Carolina on a proposition to submit the Ordinance of Secession to a vote of the people, received 34 yeas to 73 nays. I have confidence that those thirty-four names, representing one-third of the State, were given by delegates from the Western counties—the Alleghany counties—from the base and sides of the Blue Ridge—from a land of Corn and Cattle, not of Cotton. Again, when the news of the capture of Hatteras was announced in the Legislature of North Carolina, it is evident from the language of the Raleigh newspapers, that an irrepressible explosion of Union feeling—even to an outburst of cheers according to one statement—occurred. Nor is such a state of feeling surprising, when we remember that not even in Kentucky is the memory of Henry Clay more a fireside treasure of the people. In this respect, the quiet, unobtrusive “North” State was in striking contrast to its immediate neighbors—South Carolina in one direction, and Atlantic Virginia on the other. Politically, when the pennons of Clay and Calhoun rode the gale, the vote and voice of North Carolina was ever given for the great Kentucky leader. Let us accept these omens for the Winter campaign, which will open with the triumph of the Union and Constitution on the Cumberland heights of East Tennessee.

The Gap once crowned by the flag of the Republic—a Provisional Government organized at Knoxville—the spinal column of the rebel confederacy broken by the occupation of the rails between Memphis and

Richmond, why might we not expect that another camp at Watauga, in North Carolina, would precede another march along the Catawba, another crossing of the Cherokee Ford of Broad river, and, now in 1861 as on Oct. 7, 1780, a victorious counterpart of the struggle and victory of “King’s Mountain?”

X.

NORTHERN GEORGIA.

Over one-fifth of the area of Georgia, at least 12,000 square miles, slavery only exists by the usurpation of the Cotton Aristocracy of the Lowland Districts, of the State. I enumerate the counties, soon to be appropriated to Free Labor, as follows:

Counties.	Free.	Slave	Cotton, 400 lb. bales.
Madison.....	3,763.....	1,933.....	2,219
Hart*			
Franklin.....	9,076.....	2,382.....	2,653
Jackson.....	6,803.....	2,941.....	1,202
Banks*			
Hall.....	7,370.....	1,336.....	205
Habersham....	7,675.....	1,218.....	36
Rabun.....	2,338.....	110.....	0
Town*			
Union.....	6,955.....	278.....	0
Lumpkin.....	7,995.....	939.....	14
Dawson*			
Forsyth.....	7,812.....	1,027.....	472
Milton*			
Cherokee.....	11,630.....	1,157.....	272
Pickens*			
Gilmer.....	8,236.....	200.....	0
Faunt*			
Murphy*			
Whitefield* ..			
Gordon.....	5,156.....	623.....	184
Cass.....	10,271.....	3,008.....	2,385
Floyd.....	5,212.....	2,999.....	1,976
Chattooga.....	5,131.....	1,680.....	1,668
Walker.....	11,403.....	1,664.....	359
Catoosa*			
Dade.....	2,532.....	148.....	15

* Counties marked with an asterisk organized after the census of 1850, of which the foregoing are returns.

Throughout all Northern Georgia the Blue Ridge landscape presents its varied charms.

No where on this continent can a more attractive succession of Cataracts be found, each commemorated by a musical Cherokee compound,—Toccoa, Tallulah, Hiwassee, Amicalolah and others innumerable.

Here, also, the subterranean throes which have developed the Appalachian chain have cast to the surface rich veins of gold. These mines were famous before the California discovery, and a branch of the United States mint is situated at Dahlonega.

We might linger in the vale of Nacoochee, on Mounts Yonah and Currahee, and in the dark shadows of chasms and ravines, thundering with torrents, but for an apprehension that description would be inadequate.

XI.

NORTHEAST ALABAMA.

This statistical review, already extended beyond my first purpose, would be incomplete, without an enumeration of the Alabama Highlands. The Southern spurs of the Alleghanies give an elevation to the following counties, which makes them more remarkable for the production of the Northern cereals than of the leading Southern staples:

Countries.	Free.	Slave.	Cotton, 400lb bales
Cherokee..	12,170.....	1,691.....	2,717
DeKalb ..	7,730	506.....	260
Marshall..	7,952.....	868.....	1,966
Jackson ..	11,754.....	2,292.....	2,382
Morgan ..	6,636.....	3,437.....	4,777
Madison ..	11,937.....	14,329.....	20,888
Limestone.	8,299.	8,063.....	14,809
Lawrence..	8,342.....	6,853.....	13,427

It will be observed that the three counties last named have a slave population, in the case of Madison exceeding, and in Limestone and Lawrence nearly equal to the number of free inhabitants. They would seem to be an exception to our former generalization, and are only included because there is other evidence that Athens in Limestone County, and Huntsville in Morgan County, were to the last possible moment, the headquarters of resistance to the Montgomery conspirators. It was the Union vote of these Highland counties, notwithstanding the number of slaves in some of them, which would inevitably have been rolled down in condemnation of an

Ordinance of Secession. This was well known by Yancey and his associates, and it was to avoid this revelation of their weakness over a compact and populous area of the State, which was in direct communication with East Tennessee, that they refused the ordeal of the ballot upon the consummation of their treason to the Union.

I estimate that the District which could readily be rallied in support of a loyal organization of the Government of Alabama, with its capital at Huntsville, to be equal to the area of New Jersey, or 8,320 square miles. With the occupation of the Alleghanies by an Army of the Union, and such a base of operations, civil and military, in North Alabama, a Counter Revolution in that State would not be difficult of accomplishment.*

XII.

A WORD OF RECAPITULATION.

Have I not established the fact, that over extensive districts of the insurrectionary States, Slavery sits like an incubus—not desired by the people and alien to the climate and agriculture? It is a tyranny imposed not an institution adopted by a majority of the People. These districts are continuous, an immense cape of Northern soil and scenery, dividing the Atlantic from the Mississippi seats of the rebellion. Of what, computed in square miles, has Alleghania been found to consist?

*The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) *Sentinel* of June 3, contained a confirmation of these statements in regard to Northern Alabama. A gentleman returned from "a prolonged tour through the Cotton States" communicated a narrative, which demonstrated that the people of Huntsville and vicinity were very hostile to secession in January, that "at Athens the Stars and Stripes floated over the Court House long after the State had enacted the farce of secession," and that, even in May, open opposition to secession existed "in the mountain portion of Alabama, a large tract of country embracing about one third of the State lying adjacent to and South of the Tennessee valley." The writer added "IN THEIR MOUNTAIN FASTNESSES THEY DO NOT ACKNOWLEDGE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY OR THE POWER OF ITS RULES."

<i>Districts, perhaps new States.</i>	<i>Square miles.</i>
West Virginia, or Kanawha.....	15,335
Valley of Virginia, or Shenandoah.....	10,731
Southwest Virginia.....	6,000
East Tennessee.....	17,175
West Carolina (North and South).....	16,374
Northern Georgia.....	12,000
Northeast Alabama.....	8,320
	<hr/> 85,835

It will aid our appreciation of these figures to present for the sake of comparison, the following surfaces of Northern States :

<i>States.</i>	<i>Square miles.</i>
New Jersey.....	8,320
Connecticut.....	4,674
Rhode Island.....	1,306
Massachusetts.....	7,800
Vermont.....	10,212
New Hampshire.....	9,280
	<hr/> 41,592

Here are twelve Senators, representing an area less by half and in no respect superior in natural resources to the Mountain Districts of the South, whose voice and destiny have hitherto been suppressed by the Slave Aristocracy of the Lowlands. As these papers pass through the press, a Wheeling Convention gives indications of firm adherence to their favorite organization of a State of Kanawha. East Tennessee may insist on like independence of the Slavery-ridden counties of the Mississippi. And the example may be still more contagious.

Is New England prepared to neutralize her excessive representation on the floor of the Senate, by political organizations along the Southern spurs of the Alleghanies?

—Perhaps a Revision of the Map of the United States, State and Territorial, may yet suggest a practical solution, a political equilibrium, of vital interest to the restoration of the Union.

XIII.

FACTS OF AGRICULTURE.

Hitherto, social statistics and natural scenery have been prominently presented, in connection with the Highlands of the South. Incidental justice has been done to their mineral resources. A supplementary section, on the authority of Olmstead, seems

requisite to show the agricultural capacity of the mountain districts of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

As already stated, the climate of this region, as a result of altitude, resembles that of Long Island, Southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is perhaps more variable, but the extremes of heat and cold are less than are reached in those more Northern and less elevated regions. The crops are the same.

The summer pasture continues about six months. The hills generally afford an excellent range, and the mast is usually good, much being provided by the chestnut, as well as the oak and smaller nut-bearing trees. The soil of the hills is a rich dark vegetable deposit, and they are cultivated upon very steep slopes. It is said to wash and gully but little, being very absorptive. Even the central counties of Kentucky are not more favorable to the abundant growth of the richest grasses.

Horses, mules, cattle and swine are raised extensively, and sheep and goats in small numbers throughout the mountains, and afford almost the only articles of agricultural export. Mining and stock-raising will always be the leading forms of industry.

Often upon the mountain summits, plateaux occur, which, cleared of the noble growth of forest trees, can be cultivated.

Although these valleys have been, for a century, the highway of emigration from the Southern Atlantic to the Mississippi States, yet slavery has made no permanent lodgment in them. Unquestionably, thirty years ago, the proportion of slave to free was greater than in 1860. We have observed this feebleness of tenure in 1850. Its continuance was possible, if Slavery had not precipitated rebellion. Now there will be no other result than the complete dedication of the Alleghanies to Free Labor, of which the armed columns of the Union are an irresistible crusade.

XIV.

THE PROSPECT OF MANUFACTURES.

Closely allied to the natural advantages for the cheap production of bread and wheat is the prospect of a Home Market when the mineral wealth of the Alleghany ranges shall be developed by the introduction of Manufactures. For these establishments of skilled industry, the innumerable cascades, linking cliffs to valleys, are an important facility.

Indeed, what raw material is wanting, in this great central crown of our Atlantic coast, to the most diversified application of manufacturing skill. The soil is burthened with a profuse and valuable sylva—coal-fields exceeding the supply of Great Britain are accessible from Virginia to the border of Alabama, and are flanked on the eastern slope of the mountains by an extension of the anthracite treasures of Lehigh and Reading—salt-springs, with hundreds of medicinal fountains, constantly meet the traveler—while gold, copper, iron, slate, zinc, and marble, have already been discovered, in quantity and quality amply remunerative.

No reason can be assigned why the concentration of population and the accumulation of wealth, experienced within the last twenty years in Pennsylvania and Ohio, should not be the development of another generation, through the whole extent of the Southern Highlands. All analogy justifies the expectation, if Free Institutions shall be the boon of this eventful period to Alleghania.*

* In corroboration of the statements above and previously, of the physical geography and political sympathy of the great Alleghany interior of the country, an eminent divine of Kentucky has lately published a sketch of the "Mountain Empire," of the South which is annexed as Appendix No. 3, under the title of "Geographical Obstacles to Disunion."

XV.

THE UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH.

"Abdiel, faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he;
Among the innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal;
Nor number, nor example, with him wrought
To swerve from truth, or change his constant
mind."

—PARADISE LOST, Book V.

How suggestive these words, from the angel Raphael's "full relation" to the "prime of men," of the secession of the Rebel Angels. They have passed into a shibboleth of truth and loyalty, in every great emergency of nations. Nor is it inappropriate to illustrate the firm constancy of the Union men of the South by these memorable lines of Milton.

As we read of Andrew Johnson, and his "hope deferred" of an advance upon "Cumberland Gap:" of the uprising for the Union in East Tennessee, Western Carolina and Northern Georgia: and of Brownlow's decisive victory, at the head of 3000 troops, over a rebel entrenchment, our hearts beat tribute to these noble men of the Alleghanies

"unmoved
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified:"

and we welcome the assurance of President Lincoln's late message, that a military highway will be opened between "the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and other faithful parts of the Union."

The object of this publication will be satisfied if I convince the reader, that an immense Highland promontory, with an area equal to Pennsylvania and Ohio, extends from the borders of those States into the heart of the Rebellion: and that within this Switzerland of the South, Nature is at war with Slavery, and the People are ready to strike for Liberty and Union. If so, will not the Government recognize Relief to the Loyal South as the first great emer-

gency, and as the most urgent expediency in the suppression of the insurrection.

As we review the events of the year, we find a satisfactory illustration of a policy so obvious, in the campaign of Western Virginia. There, with the first outbreak of hostilities, the nation responded to the Macedonian cry of loyal Virginia for arms and a leader: McCLELLAN's strategy and the energy of Ohio and Indiana troops suppressed Secession within sixty days: and, as a political result, a Convention now sits at Wheeling and will decree the regeneration of the "Old Dominion" by an act of emancipation. Who can doubt, with adequate protection from the general authority, that a Cumberland Convention, assembled at Knoxville or Jonesborough, would make a similar record?

"Counter-Revolution" is the key to the speedy and permanent restoration of the Republic one and indivisible. It is the great responsibility of this crisis that the President and his Ministers shall omit nothing, and do every thing possible, to advance this great result. Of course, the strength of the Nation, even to a Million of Men and a Thousand Millions of treasure, must be wielded, promptly and resolutely. "The Union must be preserved and hence all indispensable means must be employed." But, with our manifestations of force, calm and far-sighted statesmanship must be combined. Our rulers must be encouraged and sustained, not passionately denounced, if they show solicitude and care "that the inevitable conflict for the suppression of the insurrection shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle."

In accordance with these suggestions, let the work of reconstruction go on, concurrently with the heroic struggle of the Army of the Union. And what an opportunity is presented by the situation of the Alleghany Districts, which we have passed in brief review? While Martial Law and the utmost

vigor of constitutional methods, will be indispensable, for yet a considerable period, in the pacification of the alluvial coasts of the Atlantic, the Mexican Gulf, and the Lower Mississippi, a far different succession of events will follow the victorious advance of the Army of the West through the Cumberland Gap.

With the consideration of these contingencies, I propose to terminate the present discussion.

XVI.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

By order of the President of the United States, bearing date November 14th, 1861, "any person attempting, within the State of Virginia, under the alleged authority of the said Commonwealth, to execute any official powers of a civil nature, within the limits of any of the commands of the occupying forces of the United States, unless in pursuance of the declaration and ordinances of the Convention assembled at Wheeling, on the 13th day of June, and the acts of the General Assembly held by authority of said Convention, shall be treated as hostile to the United States, and such person shall be taken into military custody."

This brief missive from the office of the Adjutant General, countersigned by Major General McClellan, is vital to the progress of counter-revolution in the South.

Give the country a victory upon the Cumberland Mountains, and what might we not expect within sixty days?

1. A loyal State Government of Tennessee instantaneously sustained by the voices and arms of three Congressional Districts, with its Legislature assembled at Knoxville, and the United States District and Circuit Courts in full operation:

2. In quick succession, the adjacent districts of Carolina, North and South, would organize and assemble a Convention of the

people, perhaps meeting in Mecklenburgh county, of old Revolutionary memory :*

3. It would only be necessary to "hold occupy and possess" Dahhloega, where a Mint of the United States is established, to inaugurate a loyal organization of the State of Georgia, supported throughout the Highlands of the State, and co-operating effectively with the military and naval occupation of the Atlantic coast :

4. While we have already assigned the grounds of expectation, that at Huntsville, in Madison county, a similar Assembly, popular and Legislative, would speedily vindicate the Constitutional attitude of the State of Alabama against the Montgomery usurpation.

In all these States there is a question of local policy, which constitutes a line of cleavage between the slave aristocracy of the plantations and the free white population of the mountains. As in Western Virginia, so in the Southern Alleghany districts, it is a powerful ally of the Union in the present crisis. The Highlands demand the white basis of representation—the Lowlands grasp at the control of government through the representation of slave property. Hitherto, the "effort to place capital above labor in the structure of government," has been but too successful, exciting profound dissatisfaction among the disfranchised counties of the

interior ; and since the rebellion, the slave aristocracy propose further restrictions upon the people. Thus it will be seen, that a conflict of ideas, fundamental and irrepressible, will find expression by the re-establishment of the governments of Tennessee, Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and their potential support by the National Government against the domestic violence of the rebel leaders.

If, in July, the country had been content with a defensive attitude on the Potomac, and McCLELLAN had rapidly pushed the success of West Virginia to the Relief of Tennessee, we would now witness the successful accomplishment of such a Counter Revolution against the despotism of Slavery and Disunion.

I have presented the geographical argument. Its social and political correlatives—the extinction of slavery and the triumph of the Union in Alleghania—are facts clearly imminent, and soon to be accomplished.

With the march of the Legions of the Union, and the stern logic of Martial Law—with a proper response to McCLELLAN's appeal for "confidence, patience, and forbearance" on the part of the American People—and finally, with the important cooperation of State Legislation at Wheeling, Knoxville, Mecklenberg, Dahhloega and Huntsville, this Rebellion will first be banished from the Highlands of the South, to be crushed forever on the Cotton and Rice fields from which it sprung.

May such be the Record, as it would be the Nemesis, of its History !

*Charlotte, the seat of Mecklenburgh, is within the bill-region of North Carolina, not more than a day's journey from King's Mountain battle field.

APPENDIX.

I.

From the Louisville Journal.

GRANDPA NATHAN.

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO GEN. LESLIE
COMBS.

BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

I.

By the beech and hickory fire
Grandpa Nathan sat at night,
With details of marching armies,
And the news of many a fight.
When he laid aside the paper,
Though its contents he had told,
He was plied with many questions
By the young and by the old.
It's a war the most infernal !
(Grandpa Nathan made reply,)
But the Legions of the Union
Soon will crush it out, or die !
If I only had the vigor
Of just twenty years ago,
How I'd leap into my saddle !
How I'd fly to meet the foe !

II.

Nannie Hardin, dearest daughter,
There's a spirit now abroad
That's akin to whatsoever
Is at enmity with God.
It has wrought upon a portion
Of the people of the land,
Till they almost think they're honest
In the treason they have plann'd.
It has struck the sea with rapine,
It has tinged its shores with blood,
And it rolls and surges inland
Like a desolating flood.
It has rent the nearest kindred—
E'en the mother and the son ;
But, as God's a God of Justice,
Its career will soon be run,

III.

There's a camp in Wickliffe's meadow,
Less than eighteen miles away—
John, at your age I could make it
Twice 'twixt now and break of day :—
Fill your buggy up with baskets,
Fill each basket to the brim,
Sweep the pantry of its choicest,
Till the shelves are lean and slim ;
Take a jug or two of apple,
For these chill November damps
Oft benumb the weary sentries
As they guard the sleeping camps ;
Drive the get of old Sarpedon—
For the glory of his sires
He will make the camp at Wickliffe's
Ere they stir the morning fires.

IV.

Tell the soldier of Kentucky,
And the soldier from abroad
Who has come to fight the battle
Of his country and his God—
Tell them one who on the Wabash
Fought with Daviess when he fell,
And who bled at Meigs, where Dudley
Met the painted hosts of hell—
One who fought with Hart at Raisin,
And with Johnson on the Thames,
And with Jackson at New Orleans,
Where we won immortal names,
Seeds them from his chimney corner
Such fair greeting as he may,
With a few small creature comforts
For this drear December day.

V.

Tell them, he has watched this quarrel
From its outbreak until now,
And, with hand upon his heart-beat,
And God's light upon his brow,
He invokes their truest manhood,
The full prowess of their youth,
In this battle of the Nation
For the right and for the truth.

Thus enjoins each valiant spirit
That would scorn to be a slave :
" By the toil and blood your fathers
In the cause of Freedom spent,
By the memory of your mothers
And the noble aid they lent ;—

VI.

By the blessings God has showered
On this birthright of the free,
Give to Heaven a reverent spirit,
Bend to Heaven a willing knee,
And in silence, 'mid the panges
Of the hymn and of the prayer,
To the God of Hosts appealing,
By the God of Battles swear—
Swear to rally 'round the standard
With our nation that was born,
With its stars of world-wide glory,
And the stripes that none may scorn !
Swear to fight the fight forced on us,
While an armed foe stirs abroad ;
Swear to fight the fight of Freedom,
Of the Union, and of God ! "

VII.

Ah ! he drives the young Sarpedon—
Drives the son of glorious sires,
And he'll make the camp at Wickliffe's
E'er they build the morning fires.
Do you know, child, I am prouder
Of the spirit of your boy,
Than of any other grandson
That e'er brought his mother joy ?
And so now, good Nannie Hardin,
For the night you'd best retire :
As for me, my child, I'm wakeful,
And I'll still sit by the fire,
Oh, my soul is in the battles
Of the Wabash and the Thames,
Where the prowess of Kentucky
Won imperishable names !

VIII.

I must see the camp at Wickliffe's—
Nannie, you as well can go ;
I must ming'e with the soldiers
Who have come to meet our foe ;
I must talk to them of battles
By the ranks of freedom won,
And of acts of valor ventured,
And of deeds of daring done.
Oh, I'll take them to the ramparts
Where their fathers fought of old,
For my spirit now surveys them,
As a chart that is unroll'd,—
And I'll show them in the mirror
Of the clouds and of the skies,
Where the hosts of glory marshal,
And the flag of glory flies.

IX.

Take a blanket, dear, from Effie,
And a comfort here and there,
And from my good bed and wardrobe
Strip whatever I can spare.
Hunt the house from top to bottom ;
And let all the neighbors know
What they need, the men who shield them
From the fury of the foe.
Be up early in the morning ;
Ask of all what they will send
To the camp in Wickliffe's meadow
Where each soldier is a friend.
'Twere a sin, whilst there is plenty,
(Let us never feel the taunt !)
That the Legions of the Union,
Braving danger, were in want.

X.

Write at once to Hatty Shelby.
And—for both of them are there—
Send a line to Alice Dudley,
And a word for Ruth Adair ;
Then to-morrow write to Dorcas,
And anon to Mollie Todd ;
Say they've work now for their country,
For their freedom and their God :
And if only half the spirit
That their mothers had is theirs,
There'll be rapid work with needles
And sharp rummaging up stairs,
Oh, it stirs the blood of seventy,
Wherever it survives,
Just to touch the chain of memory
Of the old Kentucky wives !

XI.

In a day or two—at farthest
When the present rain is done—
You and I will take the carriage,
With the rising of the sun,
And we'll spend a day or longer
With the soldiers in their camps,
Taking stores that best may shield them
From the chill November damps.
Oh, I'll cheer them on to battle—
And I'll stir each lofty soul
As I paint the fields of honor
Where the drums of glory roll !
And I'll bid them never falter,
While there's treason still abroad,
In this battle for the Nation
For our Union and for God.

XII.

One who fought upon the Wabash
By Joe Daviess when he fell,
And who bled at Meigs with Dudley,
Where we met the hosts of hell,—

Tell them one whose years are sinking
 To the quiet of the grave,
 One who fought with Hart at Raisin,
 And with Johnson on the Thames,
 And with Jackson at New Orleans,
 Where we won immortal names,
 Will be listened to with patience,
 By the heroes now at hand,
 Who have rush'd on to our rescue,
 In this peril of the land.
 By the memory of our Fathers,
 By the Brave, and by the Just,
 This Rebellion shall be vanquish'd,
 Though each traitor bite the dust!

II.

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

The story of the battle of King's Mountain is thus told in the words of the commanding officer: "On receiving intelligence," he says in his report, "that Major Ferguson had advanced up as high as Gilbert Town, in Rutherford County, and threatened to cross the mountains to the western waters, Col. William Campbell with 400 men from Washington County, Virginia, Colonel Isaac Shelby with 240 men from Sullivan County, N. C., and Lieut. Colonel John Sevier with 240 men of Washington County, N. C. assembled at Watauga, on the 15th of September (1780), where they were joined by Col. Charles McDowell with 160 men from the counties of Burke and Rutherford, having fled before the enemy to the western waters. We began our march on the 26th, and on the 30th we were joined by Col. Cleaveland, on the Catawba River, with 350 men from the counties of Wilkes and Surry. No one officer having properly a right to the command in chief, on the 1st of October we despatched an express to Major General Gates, informing him of our situation, and requesting him to send a general officer to take command of the whole. "In the mean time Col. Campbell was chosen to act as commandant, until such general officer should arrive. We marched to the *Cowpens* on Broad River, in South Carolina, where we were joined by Col. James Williams, with 400 men, on the evening of the 6th of October, who informed

us that the enemy lay encamped somewhere near the Cherokee Fork of Broad River, about 30 miles distant from us. By a council of principal officers it was then thought advisable to pursue the enemy that night with 900 of the best horsemen, and have the weak horses and footmen to follow as fast as possible. We began our march with 908 of the best men about 8 o'clock the same evening, and marching all night, came up with the enemy about 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 7th, who lay encamped on the top of King's Mountain, 12 miles north of the Cherokee Ford, in the confidence that they would not be forced from so advantageous a pass. Previous to the attack, on our march the following disposition was made: Col. Shelby's regiment formed a column in the centre on the left, Col. Campbell's regiment another on the right, while part of Col. Cleaveland's regiment, headed in front by Major Joseph Winston and Colonel Sevier formed a large column on the right wing. The other part of Cleaveland's regiment, headed by Colonel Cleaveland himself, and Col. Williams' regiment composed the left wing. In this order we advanced, and got within a quarter of a mile of the enemy before we were discovered. Col. Shelby's and Col. Campbell's regiments began the attack, and kept up a fire on the enemy, while the right and left wings were advancing to surround them, which was done in about five minutes, and the fire became general all around. The engagement lasted an hour and five minutes, the greater part of which time a heavy and incessant fire was kept up on both sides. Our men in some parts where the regulars fought, were obliged to give way a distance, two or three times, but rallied and returned with additional ardor to the attack. The troops upon the right having gained the summit of the eminence, obliged the enemy to retreat along the top of the ridge to where Col. Cleaveland commanded, and were there stopped by his brave men. A flag of truce was immediately hoisted by Captain Depeyster, the commanding officer (Major Ferguson having been killed a little before), for a surrender. Our fire immediately ceased, and the enemy laid down their arms (the greater part of them charged) and surrendered themselves prisoners at discretion. It appears from their own provision returns for that day, found in their

camp, that their whole force consisted of 1,125 men. * * Total loss of the British, 1,105 men, killed wounded, or made prisoners."

"No battle during the war," says Mr. Lossing, in his *Field Book* where we find the preceding report of the struggle at King's Mountain," was more obstinately contested than this: for the Americans were greatly exasperated by the cruelties of the Tories, and to the latter it was a question of life and death. It was with difficulty that the Americans, remembering Tarleton's cruelty at Buford's defeat, could be restrained from slaughter, even after quarter was asked. In addition to the loss of men on the part of the enemy mentioned in the report, the Americans took from them 1,500 stand of arms. The loss of the Americans in killed was only twenty, but they had a great number wounded." *Battle fought Oct. 7, 1780.*

III.

GEOGRAPHICAL OBSTACLES TO DISUNION.

The last number of the *Danville (Ky.) Review* contains an able article from the pen of the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., in which the distinguished writer thus forcibly restates the grounds on which it may be affirmed that the geography of the continent forbids a permanent separation of the United States, on any line commonly suggested as the possible basis of a territorial partition between the National Government and the insurgent "Confederacy:"

"Whoever will look at a map of the United States will observe that Louisiana lies on both sides of the Mississippi river, and that the States of Arkansas and Mississippi lie on the right and left banks of this great stream—eight hundred miles of whose lower course is thus controlled by these three States, unitedly inhabited by hardly as many white people as inhabit the city of New York. Observe, then, the country drained by this river and its affluents, commencing with Missouri on its west bank

and Kentucky on its east bank. There are nine or ten powerful States, large portions of three or four others, several large Territories—in all a country as large as all Europe, as fine as any under the sun, already holding many more people than all the revolted States, and destined to be one of the most populous and powerful regions of the earth. Does any one suppose that these powerful States—this great and energetic population—will ever make a peace that shall put the lower course of this single and mighty national outlet to the sea in the hands of a foreign Government far weaker than themselves? If there is any such person he knows little of the past history of mankind, and will perhaps excuse us for reminding him that the people of Kentucky, before they were constituted a State, gave formal notice to the Federal Government, when Gen. Washington was President, that if the United States did not require Louisiana they would themselves conquer it. The mouths of the Mississippi belong, by the gift of God, to the inhabitants of its great valley. Nothing but irresistible force can disinherit them.

"Try another territorial aspect of the case. There is a bed of mountains abutting on the left bank of the Ohio, which covers all Western Virginia, and all Eastern Kentucky, to the width, from east to west, in those two States, of three or four hundred miles. These mountains, stretching southwestwardly, pass entirely through Tennessee, cover the back parts of North Carolina and Georgia, heavily invade the northern part of Alabama, and make a figure even in the back parts of South Carolina and the eastern parts of Mississippi, having a course of perhaps seven or eight hundred miles, and running far south of the northern limit of profitable cotton culture. It is a region of 300,000 square miles, trenching upon eight or nine slave States, though nearly destitute of slaves itself; trenching upon at least five cotton States, though raising no cotton itself. The western part of Maryland and two-thirds of Pennsylvania are embraced in the northeastern continuation of this remarkable region. Can any thing that passes under the name of statesmanship be more preposterous than the notion of permanent peace on this continent, founded on the abnegation of a common and paramount Government, and the idea of the supercilious domination of the cotton

interest and the slave trade over such a mountain empire, so located and so peopled?

"As a further proof of the utter impossibility of peace except under a common Government, and at once an illustration of the import of what has just been stated, and the suggestion of a new and insuperable difficulty, let it be remembered that this great mountain region, throughout its general course, is more loyal to the Union than any other portion of the slave States. It is the mountain counties of Maryland that have held treason in check in that State; it is forty mountain counties in Western Virginia that have laid the foundation of a new and loyal commonwealth; it is the mountain counties of Kentucky that first and most fully took up arms for the Union; it is the mountain region of Tennessee that alone in that dishonored State, furnished martyrs to the sacred cause of freedom; it is the

mountain people of Alabama that boldly stood out against the Confederate Government till their own leaders deserted and betrayed them. Now, is the nation prepared under any imaginable circumstances, to sacrifice these heroic men, as a condition of peace conquered from them by traitors? Will the nation sell the blood—we will not say of a race of patriots—but of even a single one of them? The representatives of these men sit in Congress; their Senators are in the Capitol. Will the rebel States dismember themselves that cotton may have peace? Will the nation turn its back on the five border slave States, deliver over Western Virginia to the sword, and cover its own infamy under the ruins of the Constitution? Never, never! Our sole alternative is victory. To know this is to render victory certain."

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